

(19)



Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets



(11)

EP 1 070 691 A2

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(43) Date of publication:
24.01.2001 Bulletin 2001/04

(51) Int Cl.7: C05G 5/00, C05C 9/00,
C05G 3/10

(21) Application number: 00306257.7

(22) Date of filing: 24.07.2000

(84) Designated Contracting States:
AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU
MC NL PT SE
Designated Extension States:
AL LT LV MK RO SI

(72) Inventors:
• Detrick, John H.
Birmingham, Alabama 35242 (US)
• Hargrove, Garrard L.
Birmingham, Alabama 35242 (US)

(30) Priority: 23.07.1999 US 359036

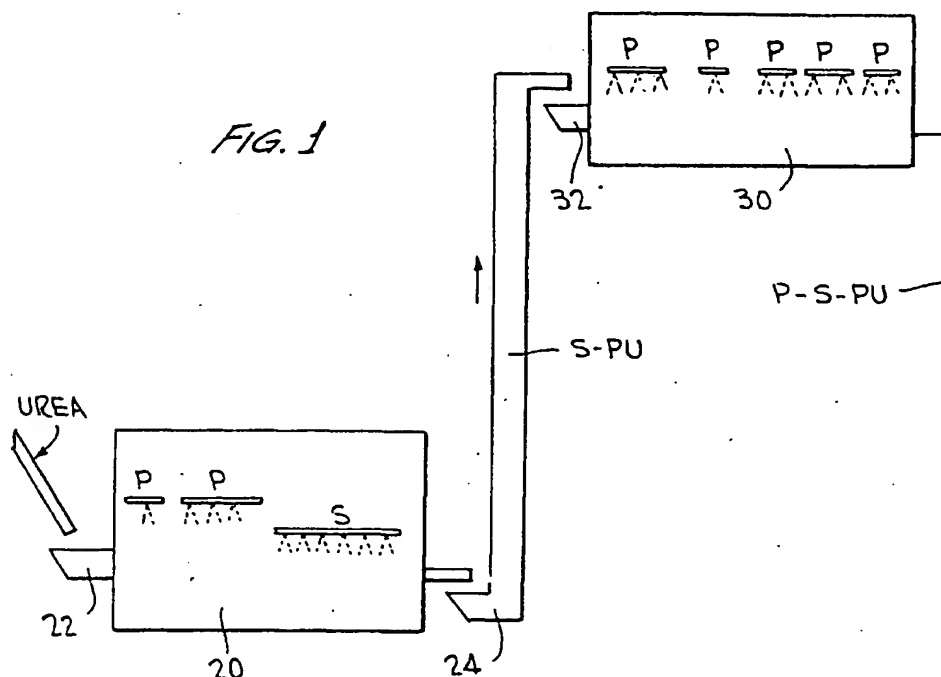
(74) Representative: Gallafent, Richard John
GALLAFENT & CO.
9 Staple Inn
London WC1V 7QH (GB)

(71) Applicant: RLC Technologies L.L.C.
Sylacauga, Alabama 35150 (US)

(54) Polymer-sulfur-polymer coated fertilizers

(57) A polymer coated particulate fertilizer, such as urea, is subsequently coated with a layer of sulfur and thereafter a further coating of polymer. Preferably, the polymer coatings (P) are formed by the direct in situ copolymerization of the components of the polymer on the

fertilizer and on the sulfur coating. The compositions provide positive controlled release characteristics, are abrasion and impact resistant and are substantially more economical to produce than prior art polymer coated fertilizers.



EP 1 070 691 A2

Description

FIELD OF INVENTION

5 [0001] This invention relates to controlled release fertilizers. More particularly, the invention relates to controlled release fertilizers comprising a nutrient, such as urea, coated with a polymer layer, sulfur layer and polymer layer in that order. The fertilizers have good impact and abrasion resistance, undergo controlled release and are manufactured at low cost.

10 BACKGROUND OF INVENTION

[0002] Slow release or controlled release fertilizers have received substantial attention in the marketplace, particularly for turfgrasses and ornamental plants grown in nurseries. The commercial controlled release fertilizers are of various types. Thus, sulfur-coated urea (SCU) as slow release fertilizers are well known. In the customary process for the production of sulfur-coated urea, granular urea of nominal size range, 1.7-2.9mm, which has been preheated to a temperature within the range of about 71°C to about 82°C, is introduced into the front end of a rotating horizontal cylindrical drum, nominally approximately 3.6m in length and approximately 1.6m in diameter. Lifting flights, or longitudinal ledges, which are fastened to the inside wall of the drum and evenly spaced around its circumference, lift and cascade the urea granules as the drum rotates. As the cascading granules pass through the drum, molten 143°C sulfur is sprayed onto the urea granules from a series of nozzles uniformly positioned within the length of the drum. When a droplet of molten sulfur contacts a granule, it quickly solidifies; and a continuous coating of sulfur is formed on a urea granule when a sufficient number of molten sulfur droplets have made contact with the granule. In this randomized coating process the granules are coated to an average target thickness of, for example, 40 microns (μ) or about 13%-14% by weight sulfur-coating on the urea. However, because of the random distribution of sulfur droplets contacting the granules, the SCU granules which are discharging from the drum, have thin ($<30\mu$), medium (30μ - 50μ) and thick ($>50\mu$) sulfur-coating thicknesses.

[0003] Because of the inherent brittleness of the crystalline solid sulfur-coating which forms on the granule, and the thin, or even noncontinuous coating on many of the granules, it is essential that some type of secondary outer coating or sealant be spray applied onto the sulfur-coated surface. Usually this is done in a second horizontal rotating drum in series with the sulfur-coating drum. This sealant conventionally is either a polymeric hydrocarbon, petroleum-based wax, or a combination of high viscosity polymeric paraffinic oil plus polyethylene, which is spray applied as a hot melt liquid onto the hot, but solidified sulfur-coating surface. Since the sealant melt will not solidify at the 71-82°C temperature of the sulfur-coated urea granules onto which it is applied, the liquid sealant distributes relatively uniformly onto all sulfur-coated granules, transferring by flowing from one granule to the next as they cascade through the rotating secondary sealant coating drum. These sealant coated sulfur-coated urea granules pass through a fluid bed cooler, after they are discharged from the sealant drum, wherein the sealant solidifies to a firm, but somewhat tacky coating. Although these sulfur coated fertilizers have received substantial uses, there are problems from the standpoint of obtaining uniform coating thicknesses, predictable release characteristics resulting from cracks in the sulfur coatings, essential abrasion and impact resistance, and the complexity of the processing steps necessary as above defined.

40 [0004] More recently, because of problems associated with sulfur coated fertilizers, such as above defined, polymer coated fertilizers have received substantial attention, particularly in view of the better controlled release properties obtained with certain polymer coated fertilizers. Thus, controlled release fertilizer particles which have remarkably high resistance to attrition, uniform release characteristics, and a method for their preparation are disclosed in Moore, United States Patent Nos. 4,711,659 and 4,804,403. According to those patents, controlled release fertilizer particles are obtained by reacting a water-soluble central mass of plant food compound containing reactive functional groups, such as the NH_2 groups of urea, in particulate form, with a chemical coupling agent followed by reaction with a coating material, such as a polyol, to provide a water-insoluble polymer coating or sealing layer on the plant nutrient. The plant nutrient and sealing layer are chemically bonded to each other through the coupling agent. Specifically, the coupling agent reacts with and connects itself to functional group on a water-soluble central mass of plant nutrient to form generally a base coating having additional reactive groups. A water-insoluble coating or sealing layer then is bonded to the base coating through its reaction with the additional reactive groups on the base coat. Thereafter, multiple reacted layers of alternate applications of coupling agent and sealing layer are formed to provide a coating having a desired thickness. The coated fertilizer particles are highly resistant to attrition even under extreme vibration, impact and abrasion and have controlled release.

55 [0005] Although polymer coated fertilizers as above described have received substantial attention, and have been found to have many applications, they are expensive. Accordingly, in an effort to reduce the cost of controlled release fertilizers, fertilizers have been manufactured comprising a combination of sulfur and polymer coatings. Thus, United States Patent No. 5,599,374 describes a fertilizer composition wherein a sulfur coating is applied to a nutrient, such

as urea, and thereafter a polymer coating is applied over the sulfur. These compositions have good release characteristics and resistance to impact in comparison to sulfur coated fertilizers. However, such coatings are not completely acceptable for many applications and, additionally, are still substantially costly.

[0006] The present invention, therefore, is directed to controlled release fertilizers which have good release characteristics over prolonged periods of time but yet are cost effective, allowing their use in many applications including nursery ornamental and agricultural markets.

SUMMARY OF INVENTION

[0007] The present invention is directed to the discovery that it is possible to apply a uniform and continuous coating of sulfur over a polymer coated nutrient granule, such as urea, without detriment to the polymer coating and then applying a second polymer coating over the sulfur in a continuous application. Surprisingly, as will be developed hereinafter, the resultant granule is cost effective, in that the sulfur is relatively cheap compared to a polymer coating, permitting the build up of a coating thickness having the essential controlled release as well as good resistance to abrasion and impact.

[0008] Thus, as is recognized in the art, a controlled release, or timed release fertilizer as the terms are used herein, is effected by a coating such as sulfur or a polymer membrane encapsulating a fertilizer granule. The duration of release resulting from the encapsulated granule can be controlled by the thickness of the coating applied to the fertilizer granule, with thicker coatings providing longer duration of timed release. When a relatively thick polymer membrane coating is applied to the fertilizer particle, in order to achieve the desired controlled release duration, this results in a high weight percentage of coating relative to the weight percentage of encapsulated fertilizer. The result is a high cost coated product relative to the cost of the uncoated fertilizer product. Typically, polymers used in encapsulation are 20x to 30x the cost of the fertilizer which they encapsulate. Therefore, a fertilizer, with its cost indexed at 100, and a polymer, with a cost index of 2500, would result in a materials cost for the polymer-coated fertilizer (PCF) as shown below.

[0009] For example, if a 12% by weight, relatively thick polymer coating is used, this PCF would have a materials cost as follows:

Component	Cost Index	Wt. %	Materials Cost
Fertilizer granule	100	88	88
Polymer coating	2500	12	300
PCF		100	388

[0010] Attempts to reduce polymer cost by the use of low-cost fillers, such as powdered limestone or clay, have had slight success, since the amount of fillers which can be added is limited, usually up to about 25% of the total coating applied. Assuming the filler material has a cost index one-half the fertilizer cost index, and that the filler is 25% of the total coating, the materials cost of the PCF with a 12% total coating becomes:

Component	Cost Index	Wt. %	Materials Cost
Fertilizer granule	100	88	88
Polymer coating	2500	9	225
Filler (in coating)	50	3	2
PCF		100	315

[0011] While this 315 cost index represents a 23% cost reduction from the 388 cost index of the pure polymer coating, it is still over 3x more costly than the uncoated fertilizer cost index of 100.

[0012] As a cost lowering alternative to incorporating powdered fillers into the polymer coating material that is applied to the fertilizer granule substrate, it was discovered that sulfur can be included at much higher percentages within the polymer coating when incorporated as separately applied composite layer between a relatively thin inner layer and outer layer of polymer. The result is a dramatic reduction in the materials cost of the PCF without a significant change in the release duration afforded by the pure polymer coating of the same applied weight percentage.

[0013] Further, it was determined that when molten sulfur was used as the composite filler layer, it could be used for this purpose, uniquely, only when the polymer coating of the polymer-coated fertilizer substrate was not physically altered at the temperature required for the application, including but limited to the application temperature of the molten sulfur, usually between 132 and 149°C. Many polymer coatings in use today are thermoplastics, which are applied to the fertilizer granule as solvent, water based or hot melt systems, and physically will not withstand a coating application

of high temperature molten sulfur.

[0014] The thermoset polymer coating, which is formed on the fertilizer granule by the in situ polymerization reaction described in US patents 4,711,659, 4,804,403, 5,374,292, is not adversely affected by high temperatures. Further, because they are continuous polymerization reaction coating systems, which copolymerize monomer liquids that do not include solvents, they lend themselves to application of composite coatings in sequence in a series of processing steps. In the first step in a three-step series of sequential processing operations, the reaction polymer coating is applied to the fertilizer substrate. Then, in sequence, this step is followed by the molten sulfur application to the thermoset polymer surface of the PCF, and, in turn, is followed by a second polymerization reaction coating system applied to the sulfur surface of the now sulfur coated-polymer coated fertilizer substrate.

[0015] Release characteristics of polymer coated-sulfur coated-polymer coated urea fertilizers and of polymer (only)-coated urea fertilizers are compared in Table I below:

Table I

Products at Nominal 2.4mm Diameter	% Coating Components			% Total	Release @ 30°C Weeks
	Polymer	Sulfur	Polymer		
PC-Urea	4	-	-	4	4-6
PC-Urea	12	-	-	12	12-18
SC-Urea	-	12	-	12	2
PC-SC-Urea	-	10	2	12	6
PC-SC-PC-Urea	2	8	2	12	14-16

[0016] As can be seen from the data in Table I, for the same 12% total coating the polymer-sulfur-polymer composite coating provides comparable release duration as the polymer (only)-coated urea for significantly less percent polymer in the composite. When a polymer (only) coating is applied to the same percentage as the total polymer used in the polymer-sulfur-polymer composite, its release duration is much shorter. The compositing of sulfur, therefore, represents considerable extension of release duration at much lower coating materials cost. As shown in Table II, when the sulfur is 67% of the total coating, the materials cost of the composite coated fertilizer (PSPCF) is 50% below the cost of the polymer (only) coated fertilizer (PCF) and less than 2x the cost of the uncoated fertilizer.

Table II

PCF Component	Cost Index	%	Materials Cost
Fertilizer	100	88	88
Polymer	2500	12	300
PCF		100	388
PSPCF Component	Cost Index	%	Materials Cost
Fertilizer	100	88	88
Polymer	2500	2	50
Sulfur	50	8	4
Polymer	2500	2	50
PC-SC-PCF		100	192

[0017] The cost advantage obtained by using a layer of sulfur in a composite polymer coated-sulfur coated-polymer coated controlled release fertilizer permits the use of the controlled release fertilizer in applications where controlled release products were conventionally used, such as turfgrasses and nursery applications but in addition, permits the use of the controlled release fertilizer in applications where larger amounts of fertilizer are used, such as in the fertilization of agricultural crops such as wheat, cotton and the like.

[0018] Having described the invention in general terms, the following will be a detailed description and preferred embodiment of the invention.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

[0019] In the drawing, FIGURE 1 is a schematic illustration of a coating system showing a method of forming the granules of the present invention. FIGURE 2 is a cross-sectional view of a urea granule having coatings in accordance

with the present invention.

[0020] Referring to FIGURE 1, the machine system comprises a first rotating drum 20 where a uniform coating of polymer (P) and a uniform coating of sulfur (S) is applied to urea granules in a continuous operation. Thus, urea granules are fed from a storage area, not shown, onto a conveyor 22 and fed into rotating drum 20. Rotating drum 20 is preferably about six feet in diameter and about twelve feet long. In the rotating drum 20, the urea granules, which are in the nominal size range 1.7 to 2.9mm and have been preheated to about 77°C, in the first section are coated separately with polymeric MDI (4,4 diphenylmethane diisocyanate), TEA (triethanolamine) and DEG (diethylene glycol) polyols. The polymer components polymerize on the urea granules to form a polymer coating.

[0021] In a continuous process, the polymer coated granules then are brought into contact with molten sulfur 143°C, which is sprayed onto the polymer coated urea. Since the polymer is thermoset, the polymer coating is not detrimentally affected by the heat of the molten sulfur. The molten sulfur thus contacts the polymer coated urea to form a solid sulfur layer over the polymer coating. The coated-urea SC-PCU is withdrawn from drum 20 onto a conveyor 24 and fed to conveyor 32 leading into a second rotating drum 30, approximately the same size as drum 20. In drum 30, polymer components are applied through nozzles, as in drum 20, onto the sulfur coated-polymer coated urea to provide a urea granule having first a polymer coating, a sulfur layer and then a second polymer coating.

[0022] In FIGURE 2, a granule of coated urea as made in FIGURE 1 is diagrammatically illustrated. The urea granule has a first coating of polymer P followed by a layer of sulfur, S, and then by a second layer of polymer P. In accordance with the invention, the first polymer coating has a thickness achieved by a weight percentage application in the range of from about 0.5% to 3% based on the total weight of the granule, a sulfur layer in the range of about 4% to 12%, and a second polymer coating in the range of about 1.5% to 4%. Preferably, the second polymer layer will include an application of approximately 0.5% wax. Preferably, the first polymer coating will be of 1.0% to 2.0%.

[0023] The present invention has been described primarily with reference to urea as the plant nutrient. As will be apparent to one skilled in the art, however, other nutrients can be utilized in accordance with the present invention. Urea is at times preferred because it has functional reactive groups at the surface of the urea which will react with a diisocyanate when used in forming the first polymer layer. This reaction causes the first polymer layer to be chemically bonded to the urea. However, it is not essential, according to the present invention, that the polymer be bonded to the urea material. Accordingly, other basic fertilizer materials can be utilized, exemplified by but not limited to potassium nitrate, ammonium phosphate, ammonium sulfate or granule mixture of basic fertilizer materials. These materials are intended to be covered by the present invention. Moreover, the invention has been described primarily with reference to the utilization of polymeric MDI as the diisocyanate. However, other poly-functional isocyanates can be utilized as described in United States Patent No. 4,804,403, incorporated herein by reference, include aliphatic, aromatic, and aliphatic aromatic polyisocyanates. These compounds contain two or more -NCO groups available for reaction and as known to one skilled in the art, are widely used in the production of urethane polymers. Moreover, as described in the aforesaid '403 patent, other polyols can be used in addition to the diethylene glycol polyol as set forth in the above preferred embodiment. Moreover, it is not essential that the polymer coating be based on an isocyanate or polyol. The polymer can be virtually any polymer which is thermoset and which can be applied to the plant nutrient without detriment. As previously stated, however, the preferred polymer coatings are those which are formed in situ on the plant nutrient as the fertilizing process is carried forward.

[0024] As set forth in the preferred embodiment, the process is carried out in a machine system and process as generally defined in FIGURE 1 of this patent. Greater detail of a preferred machine system for forming an in situ polymer on the plant nutrient is described in United States Patent No. 5,547,486, commonly assigned. The disclosure of this patent is incorporated herein by reference.

Claims

1. A controlled release fertilizer composition comprising a water-soluble central mass of plant nutrient compound in particulate form, characterised in that the particles of plant nutrient compound are provided with a first thermoset polymer coating on the plant nutrient, a layer of elemental sulfur on the first thermoset polymer coating and a second thermoset polymer coating on the elemental sulfur layer.
2. The composition of claim 1, characterised in that the plant nutrient compound comprises from about 80% to 95% on a weight basis, the first polymer coating comprises from about 0.5% to 3% on a weight basis, sulfur comprising from about 4% to 12% on a weight basis and the second polymer coating comprises from about 1.5% to 4% on a weight basis.
3. The composition of either claim 1 or claim 2, characterised in that the plant nutrient compound comprises from about 80% to 95% on a weight basis, the first polymer coating comprises from 1.0% to 2% on a weight basis and

the second polymer coating comprises from 1.5% to 3% on a weight basis.

4. The composition as claimed in any of the preceding claims characterised in that the plant nutrient compound is urea and the first and second polymer coatings are the reaction products of a polyisocyanate and a polyol.

5. The composition as claimed in claim 4 and characterised in that the polyisocyanate is polymeric MDI.

6. The composition as claimed in any of the preceding claims characterised in that the first and second polymer coatings are formed on said plant nutrient in an in situ reaction during the formation of the composition.

7. A method of forming a controlled release fertilizer composition characterised by the following procedural steps:

1) coating a plant nutrient compound with monomers reactive to form a polymer at a temperature sufficient to form a thermoset polymer;

2) while the polymer is still hot, spraying molten sulfur onto the formed polymer layer to form a sulfur layer and

3) subsequently applying a second polymer layer to the sulfur layer.

8. The method according to claim 7, characterised in that the monomers are a polyisocyanate and a polyol.

9. The method according to either claim 7 or claim 8, characterised in that the plant nutrient compound is urea.

10. The method according to any of claims 7-9 characterised in that the first polymer coating comprises from about 0.5% to 3% on a weight basis, the sulfur layer comprises about 4% to 12% on a weight basis and the second polymer coating comprises from about 1.5% to 4% on a weight basis.

